

The China Mail.

Established February, 1845.

VOL. XXXVII No. 554.

號一廿月四年一十八百八千一英

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, APRIL 21, 1881.

日三十月三年己辛

PRICE, \$2 PER ANNUM.

AGENTS FOR THE CHINA MAIL.

LONDON.—F. ALGAN, 11 & 12, Clement's Lane, Lombard Street, E.C. GEORGE STREET & Co., 30, Cornhill. GEORGE & GORCH, Ludgate Circus, E.C. BATES HENDY & Co., 4, Old Street, E.C. SAMUEL DRACON & Co., 160 & 154, Leadenhall Street.

PARIS AND EUROPE.—LEON DE ROSNY, 19, Rue Monnaie, Paris. NEW YORK.—ANDREW WIND, 133, Nassau Street.

AUSTRALIA, TASMANIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.—GORDON & GORCH, Melbourne and Sydney.

SAN FRANCISCO AND AMERICAN PORTS generally.—BEAN & BLACK, San Francisco.

SINGAPORE, STRAITS, &c.—SAYLE & Co., Singapore. C. HEINZ & Co., Singapore.

CHINA.—MACAO, Messrs A. DE MELLO & Co., Santos, Campbell & Co. Amoy, Wilson, Nichols & Co. Foochow, Hodge & Co. Shanghai, Lane, Crawford & Co. Yokohama, Lane, Crawford & Co.

Banks.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

(Incorporated by Royal Charter.)

PAID-UP CAPITAL, £1,500,000.

RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

At 3 months' notice 3% per Annum.
" 6 " " 4% " "
" 12 " " 5% " "

Current Accounts kept on Terms which may be learnt on application.

GEO. O. SCOTT, Acting Manager.

Oriental Bank Corporation, Hongkong, September 4, 1879.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL, £5,000,000 Dollars.
RESERVE FUND, £1,800,000 Dollars.

COURT OF DIRECTORS.
Chairman—A. McIVER, Esq.

Deputy Chairman—H. L. DALRYMPLE, Esq.
E. R. BELLIS, Esq. F. B. JOHNSON, Esq.
H. DE C. FORBES, Esq. W. R. RIMMES, Esq.
E. D. SASSOON, Esq. W. S. YOUNG, Esq.
H. HOFFMANN, Esq.

CHIEF MANAGER, THOMAS JACKSON, Esq.

MANAGER, E. WEN CAMERON, Esq.
LONDON BANKERS.—London and County Bank.

HONGKONG.

INTEREST ALLOWED.
ON Current Deposit Account at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.

For Fixed Deposits:—
For 3 months, 3 per cent. per annum.
" 6 " 4 " " "
" 12 " 5 " " "

LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts, granted on London, and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

T. JACKSON, Chief Manager.

Offices of the Corporation, No. 1, Queen's Road East, Hongkong, April 19, 1881.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

(Incorporated 7th & 18th March, 1848.)

RECOGNISED BY THE INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION OF 30th APRIL, 1862.

CAPITAL FULLY PAID-UP, £2,200,000.
RESERVE FUND, £200,000.

HEAD OFFICE—14, Rue Basse, PARIS.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES at: LONDON, BOURBON, SAN FRANCISCO, MARSEILLES, BOMBAY, HONGKONG, LYONS, CALCUTTA, HANKOW, NANTES, SHANGHAI, FOOCHEW, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY.

LONDON BANKERS: THE BANK OF ENGLAND, THE UNION BANK OF LONDON.

Messrs C. J. HAMBRO & SON.

The Hongkong Agency receives Fixed Deposits on Terms to be ascertained on application, grants Drafts and Credits on all parts of the World, and transacts every description of Banking Exchange Business.

E. SCHWEBELIN, Agent, Hongkong.

Hongkong, April 12, 1881.

NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Incorporated by Royal Charter and Special Acts of Parliament.

ESTABLISHED 1820.

CAPITAL, £2,000,000.

THE Undersigned, Agents at Hongkong for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies against FIRE, to the extent of £10,000 on any Building, or on Merchandise in the same, at the usual Rates, subject to a discount of 20 per cent.

GILMAN & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, July 6, 1875.

For Sale.

NOW READY.

A COMPLETE REPRINT, in Pamphlet Form, of the proceedings in the RECENT LIZEL CASE of REGINA V. PITMAN,

containing the whole of the Proceedings at the Police Court, full report of the trial in Criminal Sessions, with connected Correspondence and comments of the Press.

To which is now added a Report of the Case of PITMAN v. KESWICK.

Price per Copy, 50 CENTS.

Orders are now being booked.

China Mail Office, Hongkong, April 13, 1881.

FOR SALE.

JULES MUMM & Co.'s CHAMPAGNE.

Quarts, \$16 per doz. Case.

Pints, \$17 per doz. Case.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co. Hongkong, February 2, 1880.

WASHING BOOKS.

(In English and Chinese.)

WASHERMAN'S BOOKS, for the use of Ladies and Gentlemen, can now be had at this Office—Price, \$1 each.

CHINA MAIL OFFICE.

NOW READY.

PRICE, \$1.00.

"COMPARATIVE CHINESE FAMILY LAW," BY E. H. PARKER.

Can be obtained from KELLY & WALSH at Shanghai and Hongkong, at Lane, Crawford & Co., Hongkong, and at the China Mail Office.

Hongkong, December 6, 1879.

Auctions.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to Sell by Public Auction, on

SATURDAY, the 23rd April, 1881, at 2 p.m., at his Sales Rooms, Queen's Road,—

A Collection of CHINESE & JAPANESE CURIOS, &c., comprising:—

OLD PORCELAIN, OLD CHINESE, SANG DE BEUP, KIN LOONG, OLD BRONZES, OLD SATSUMA, and INDIAN-WARE.

SILVER and GOLD INLAIN BRONZES, ETC., ETC.

Catalogues will be issued.

TERMS OF SALE.—As customary.

J. M. ARMSTRONG, Auctioneer.

Hongkong, April 18, 1881. ap23

FURNITURE SALE.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co. have received instructions from Rev. Dr. CHAMBERS, to Sell by Public Auction, at the London Mission House, on

MONDAY, the 26th April, 1881, at 2 o'clock p.m.,—

HIS HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, comprising:—

CHAIRS, COUCHES, MARBLE-TOP TABLES, SIDEBOARD, CROCKERY, BEDSTEADS, WARDROBES, CHEST OF DRAWERS, TOILET GLASSES, WASHSTANDS, PICTURES, ETC.

Also, A WALNUT COTTAGE PIANO.

ETC., ETC.

Catalogues will be issued, and the Furniture will be on view on the morning of the Sale.

TERMS.—As usual.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

Hongkong, April 19, 1881. ap26

PUBLIC AUCTION.

ON SATURDAY, the 30th April, 1881, at Noon, will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION (if not previously disposed of by Private Contract), on board the Steamer, as she now lies in Hongkong Harbour,—

THE PADDLE-WEED RIVER STEAMER "K I N - S H A N."

of 1,281 1/2 Register Tons, built in New York U.S.A., in 1853, re-built in 1873, and extensively overhauled in 1876 and 1878.

Dimensions.—Length over all 244 feet, Breadth 35 1/2 feet, Depth of Hold 11 1/2 feet.

DECK AREA FOR PASSENGERS.—11,152 superficial feet.

CARGO CAPACITY.—Under tonnage deck 300 tons, on main deck 400 tons—700 tons measurement.

STEAM.—On a working pressure of steam of 20 lbs. per square inch, 12 knots per hour; on full pressure, 15 knots.

DRAFT OF WATER.—Light 6-12 feet, loaded with 700 tons measurement 8-12 feet.

ENGINE.—Vertical Beam Engine, nominal H.P. 150, diameter of cylinder 56 in., length of stroke 10 feet.

BOILERS.—Two Circular Return Flue and Tubular Boilers, constructed in 1873 to sustain a pressure of 40 lbs. to the square inch.

For further Particulars, apply at the Office of the HONGKONG, CANTON, AND MACAO STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

TERMS OF SALE.—Cash on the fall of the hammer. Purchaser to give a guarantee that the Steamer shall not be employed in the Canton waters, nor in the Yangtze-Kiang, nor between Shanghai and Ningpo; the Vessel and Appurtenances, with all faults and errors of description, to be at the Purchaser's risk on the fall of the hammer.

By Order of the Board of Directors, P. A. DE COSTA, Secretary.

Hongkong, February 25, 1881. ap30

For Sale.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

HAVE RECEIVED PER "GLENORCHY," &c.,— ELLWOOD'S FELT HATS, on CORN. STRAW BOATING HATS. CALCUTTA PITH HATS and HELMETS.

UMBRELLAS, "Lock Ribs, fold up very small." SUN UMBRELLAS.

WATERPROOF COATS.

PORTMANTEAUX, VALISES, RUG STRAPS, and DOG COLLARS.

BATH and TURKEY SPONGES. MEERSCHAUM and BRIAR PIPES.

HAVANA and MANILA CIGARS. TRACING CLOTH and PAPER.

DRAWING PAPER. FANCY STATIONERY.

TEA TASTING CUPS and POTS. TIME GLASSES.

TIME BELLS, &c., &c., &c. NEUROTON. RHAPSODIA.

BEAUNE. CHAMBERTIN. NUTTS. HAUT TALENCE. MARGAUX, &c., &c., &c. my1

BURGUNDIES. CLARETS. MEUDON. BELFAST GINGER ALE and LEMONADE.

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Insurances.

THE MAN ON INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.

CAPITAL, FULLY SUBSCRIBED, £1,000,000.

Board of Directors.

KOH MOON WAH, Esq., Chairman.

BAN HOP, Esq. LEONG ON, Esq. K. YIN KAI, Esq. CHONG PENG, Esq.

QUAN HOI CHUNE, Esq. KWON YIN KAI, Esq., Manager.

WOO LIN YUEN, Esq., Assist. & Secretary.

THE Company grants Policies on MARINE RISK to all parts of the World, payable at any of its AGENCIES.

Contributory Dividends are payable to all Contributors of Business, whether they are Shareholders or not.

WOO LIN YUEN, Secretary.

HEAD OFFICE, No. 2, Queen's Road West, Hongkong, March 14, 1881. sel4

YANGTZE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION.

CAPITAL (Fully Paid-up).....£1,420,000

PERMANENT RESERVE.....£1,230,000

SPECIAL RESERVE FUND.....£1,263,268

TOTAL CAPITAL AND ACCUMULATIONS, 8th April, 1880.....£3,913,268

Directors.

F. B. FORBES, Esq., Chairman.

W. M. BOYD, Esq. W. MEYERINK, Esq. J. H. PINCKVOSS, Esq. F. D. HITCH, Esq.

HEAD OFFICE—SHANGHAI.

Messrs RUSSELL & Co., Secretaries.

LONDON BRANCH: Messrs BARRING BROTHERS & Co., Bankers.

RICHARD BLACKWELL, Esq., Agent, 38 and 39, Cornhill.

Policies granted on Marine Risks to all parts of the World.

Subject to a Charge of 12 per cent. on Shareholders Capital, all the PROFITS of the UNDERWRITING BUSINESS are annually distributed among all Contributors of Business in proportion to the Premium paid by them.

RUSSELL & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, October 1, 1880. loc81

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.

AGENCIES at all the Treaty Ports of China and Japan, and at Singapore, Saigon and Penang.

Risks accepted, and Policies of Insurance granted at the rates of Premium current at the above mentioned Ports.

NO CHARGE FOR POLICY FEES.

A. S. STOKES, Acting Secretary.

Hongkong, March 12, 1881.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER OF His Majesty King George The First, 1720.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Corporation are prepared to grant Insurances as follows:—

Marine Department.

Policies at current rates, payable either here, in London or at the principal Ports of India, China and Australia.

Fire Department.

Policies issued for long or short periods at current rates. A discount of 20 per cent. allowed.

Life Department.

Policies issued for sums not exceeding £5,000 at reduced rates.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.

Hongkong, July 25, 1872.

MANCHESTER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF MANCHESTER AND LONDON.

ESTABLISHED 1824.

Capital of the Company £1,000,000 Sterling

of which is paid up £ 100,000

Reserve Fund upwards of £ 120,000

Annual Income £ 250,000

THE Undersigned have been appointed Agents for the above Company at Hongkong, Canton, Foochow, Shanghai, and Hankow, and are prepared to grant Insurances at current rates.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.

Hongkong, October 15, 1868.

CHINA TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE, HONGKONG.

Position of the Company at the close of the last financial year, the 30th April, 1880.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED.....£1,000,000.00

CAPITAL PAID

For Sale.

WHERE YOU CAN BUY

Superior California LAMB'S WOOL BLANKETS.
SARATOGA TRUNKS.
TRAVELLING BAGS and SATCHELS.
AGATE COOKING UTENSILS.
THE AMERICAN BROILER.
TURNBULL'S FAMILY SCALES.
TOBACCO SHAVES.
AMERICAN and CHINESE LOCKS.
HOUSE GONGS.
SMOOTHING IRONS.
LEMON SQUEEZERS.
MOUSE TRAPS.
BILLIARD CUE TIPS and CHALK.
PANUS CORIUM for BOOTS.
AMERICAN AXES and HATCHETS.
LIFE BUOYS.
ROCKETS and BLUE LIGHTS.
DOUGLAS' OFFICE CHAIRS.
COPPER WIRE GAUZE.
WAFFLE IRONS.
GRIDIRONS.
FIRE GRATES.
AMERICAN SOFT FELT HATS.

STATIONERY

FOR LADIES and OFFICE USE,
the
Best and Cheapest
in
Hongkong.

NEW BOOKS.

INSTRUCTIVE and AMUSING.
A
Large Assortment of
FRENCH NOVELS.

TAUCHNITZ'S

POPULAR EDITION OF STANDARD
WORKS, &c.

WORKS OF REFERENCE.

ALMANACKS.
DIARIES.
SCHOOL BOOKS.
PRESENTATION BOOKS.
Etc., Etc., Etc.

ROBBER'S CUTLERY.

ELECTRO-PLATED WARE.
WEBLEY and SONS' London-made SPORT-
ING GUNS.

BUSSEY'S PATENT PNEUMATIC GUN.
SELF-SHOT-EXTRACTING REVOLVERS.
THE PATENT BOTTLE CLIP.

TABLE GLASSWARE.

EARTHENWARE.

THE FINEST STOCK OF

CAVITE,

FORTIN, and

MEYSIG

CIGARS, and

CHEROOTS.

All Specially Selected.

ENGLISH and AMERICAN

GROCERIES.

FRESH SUPPLIES RECEIVED BY EVERY

MAIL.

SMYRNA FIGS.

CRYSTALLIZED CHERRIES.

FARM'S FAVORITE BISCUITS.

STILTON CHEESE.

FRENCH PLUMS.

Calcutta BEEF.

HUMPS.

ROUNDS.

BRISKETS, and

TONGUES.

California ROLL BUTTER.

APPLE BUTTER.

CLAM CHOWDER.

FISH CHOWDER.

Soused PIG'S FEET.

Soused SHEEP'S TONGUES.

Pickled LAMB'S TONGUES.

Gruyere CHEESE.

New York CREAM CHEESE.

CAVIARE.

Curried OYSTERS.

California CRACKER CO.'S BISCUITS.

Cracked WHEAT.

HOMINY.

PATE DE FOIE GRAS.

RICHARDSON and ROBERT'S POTTED MEATS.

Lamb TONGUE.

PRESENT TEA in 5 and 10 Catty Boxes.

WINES and SPIRITS of all Descriptions.

SAIL-MAKING executed on the Premises.

MacEWEN, FRICKEL & Co.

Hongkong, January 23, 1881.

Mails.

NOTICE.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES

MARITIMES.

PAQUEBOTS POSTE FRANCAIS.

STEAM FOR

SAIGON, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA,

POINT DE GALLE,

ADEN, SUETZ, ISMAILIA, PORT

SAID, NAPLES, AND

MARSEILLES.

ALSO,

PONDICHERY, MADRAS, CALCUTTA

AND ALL INDIAN PORTS.

ON MONDAY, the 25th day of April,

1881, at Noon, the Company's S. S.

AMAZON, Commandant, LOREAN,

with MALES, PASSENGERS, SPECIE

and CARGO, will leave this Port for the

above place.

Cargo and Specie will be registered for

London as well as for Marseilles, and ac-

cepted in transit through Marseilles for the

principal places of Europe.

Shipping Orders will be granted until

Noon.

Cargo will be received on board until 4

p.m., Specie and Parcels until 3 p.m. on the

24th of April, 1881. (Parcels are not to

be sent on board; they must be left at

the Agency's Office, at 4 p.m.)

Contents and value of Packages are re-

quired.

For further particulars, apply at the

Company's Office.

G. DE CHAMPEAUX,

Agent.

Hongkong, April 13, 1881. ap25

STEAM FOR

SINGAPORE, PENANG, POINT DE

GALLE, ADEN, SUETZ,

PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR,

BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE,

SOUTHAMPTON, AND LONDON;

ALSO,

BOMBAY, MADRAS, CALCUTTA, AND

AUSTRALIA.

N.B.—Cargo can be taken on through Bills

of Lading for BATAVIA, PERSIAN

GULF PORTS, MARSEILLES,

TRIESTE, HAMBURG, NEW YORK

AND BOSTON.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM

NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Steamship

LOMBARDY, Capt. J. B. CHAPMAN, with

Her Majesty's Mails, will be despatched

from this Port for BOMBAY, on THURSDAY,

the 28th April, at 4 p.m.

Cargo will be received on board until

10 a.m. on the day of departure.

Parcels and Specie (Gold) at the Office

until 10 a.m. on the day of departure.

Silk and Valerines for Europe will be

transhipped at Point de Galle; but Tea and

General Cargo at Bombay, arriving one

week later than, by the direct route via

Galle.

For further Particulars regarding

FREIGHT and PASSAGE, apply to the

PENINSULAR and ORIENTAL STEAM NAVI-

GATION COMPANY'S Office, Hongkong.

The Contents and Value of Packages are

required to be declared prior to shipment.

Shippers are particularly requested to

note the terms and conditions of the Com-

pany's Black Bills of Lading.

A. McIVER, Superintendent.

Hongkong, April 19, 1881. ap28

MITSU BISHI MAIL STEAMSHIP

COMPANY.

STEAM TO YOKOHAMA VIA KOBE.

THE S. S. NIGATA MARU, Capt.

WERN, due here on or about the

25th Instant, will be despatched as above

on SATURDAY, the 30th April, at

Daylight.

Cargo received on board and Parcels at

the Office up to 6 p.m. of 29th April.

No Bill of Lading issued under 24

Freight.

All Claims must be settled on board

before delivery is taken, otherwise they

will not be recognized.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

Cabin Steerage.

To KOBE, 60 \$15
YOKOHAMA & MANILA, 75 20
SHANGHAI via YOKOHAMA, 120 40
" " KOBE, 95 30

A Reduction is made on RETURN CABIN

PASSAGES.

Cargo and Passengers for Nagasaki

will be transhipped to the Shanghai Mail

Steamer at Kobe.

For further Particulars, apply at the

Company's OFFICES, PRAYA CENTRAL, West

Corner Pottinger Street.

Hongkong, April 19, 1881. ap30

Occidental & Oriental Steam-

Ship Company.

TAKING CARGO and PASSENGERS

TO JAPAN, THE UNITED

STATES, MEXICO, CENTRAL AND

SOUTH AMERICA, AND EUROPE

VIA

THE OVERLAND RAILWAYS,

AND

ATLANTIC & OTHER CONNECTING

STEAMERS.

THE S. S. BELGIC will be despatch-

ed for San Francisco via Yokohama,

on 1881, at 3 p.m.

Connection being made at Yokohama,

with Steamers from Shanghai and Japan

ports.

Freight will be received on board until

4 p.m. of the

All Parcel Packages should be marked to

address in full; and same will be received

at the Company's Office, until 5 p.m. the

day previous to sailing.

A Reduction of 25 % made on all

Return Passage Orders issued.

Consular Invoices to accompany Over-

land, Mexican, Central and South American

Cargo, should be sent to the Company's

Offices addressed to the Collector of Dut-

ies, San Francisco.

For further information as to Freight

or Passage, apply to the Agency of the

Company, No. 50A, Queen's Road Central.

CHAS. H. HASWELL, Jr.,

Agent.

Hongkong, April 11, 1881.

Insurances.

CHINESE INSURANCE COMPANY

(LIMITED.)

NOTICE.

POLICIES GRANTED at current rates

on MARINE RISKS to all parts of

the World. In accordance with the Com-

pany's Articles of Association, Two-thirds

of the Profits are distributed annually to

Contributors, whether Shareholders or not,

in proportion to the net amount of Premium

contributed by each, the remaining third

being carried to Reserve Fund.

J. BRADLEE SMITH,

Secretary.

Hongkong, April 6, 1881. ap29

QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE

COMPANY.

THE Undersigned are prepared to grant

Policies against Fire to the extent of

\$45,000 on Buildings, or on Goods stored

therein, at current local rates, subject to a

Discount of 20% on the Premium.

NORTON & Co.,

Agents.

Hongkong, January 1, 1874.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned, Agents for the above

Company, are prepared to grant In-

surances at current rates.

MELOCHERS & Co.,

Agents, Royal Insurance Company.

Hongkong, October 27, 1874.

Intimations.

THE LONDON & CHINA EXPRESS.

ARRANGEMENTS have been made for

delivery of the above Paper in fu-

ture fifteen minutes after the arrival of the

Mails at the Post Office.

An increased supply has been received

from London, and new Subscribers can be

supplied at once.

KELLY & WALSH,

Agents.

Hongkong, April 2, 1881.

NEWS FOR HOME.

The Overland China Mail.

(The oldest Overland Paper in China.)

PUBLISHED AT THE "CHINA MAIL" OFFICE

IN TIME FOR THE ENGLISH MAIL.

Containing from 72 to 84 columns of closely-

printed matter.

THIS Mail Summary is compiled from

the Daily China Mail, is published

twice a month on the morning of the

English Mail's departure, and is a re-

cord of each fortnight's current history

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Various Kinds of Chinese Ink.

The Curious Inscription at Macao.

sites, that arrive at a new port, or a new country, and who are, as he says, "always had specimens of the country they hail from." He continues:—

Adventurers and scoundrels of all descriptions, who, the chances are, have made the country they leave too hot to hold them, rush from all parts of the world. Then comes foreign liquor—every description of vile and cheap poison, got up with gold and silver tinsel-covered cork, and of every denomination and abundance. There is also in enormous quantities being the least evil. * * * Hand in hand with foreign liquor travel foreign manners—drunkenness, coarseness, and vulgarity.

The chapter on Japanese customs and habits is very pleasant and instructive. We are told of the kindness of the people and their habit of yielding to every generous impulse of the moment, and although truthfulness and morality are matters of no moment among them, in both they are most innocent and childlike. There is no disgrace or sin attached to either. In judging them we must remember that every country has different ideas as to vice and morality, and consequently these qualities, of aversion to telling the truth and incontinence of youth of either sex, are by no means deserving of the condemnations of the stern moralist in the same degree as in more civilized lands. He says:—

"Entire disregard of covering is by no means a mark of immorality when met with in a primitive, matter-of-fact way, as it is here. Modesty, as we understand it, is unknown in Nipon, particularly as referring to the more private habits of the genus homo. Virtue also, as we apply the word regarding the morality of unmarried women, is equally unknown amongst them. A girl in Japan is a piece of goods, for pleasure or use, as the case may be; and irregularity is thought of much in the same light as taking a cup of tea. This is no detriment to their marrying, which they do at an early age, and become the most strict and faithful wives and mothers,—an example to their own sex generally, and particularly to highly civilized nations. I have often said every woman is a lady and every man a gentleman."

Virtuous girls are hardly to be found except in the ranks of the singing girls, who are, it appears, strictly chaste. After such testimony to the fidelity of wives and virtue of the stage, we are painfully conscious that if instead of condemning others we looked into our own chambers we shall find cause enough for shame and sadness in the presence of our household gods. But we have not time for a longer notice of this charming volume, though we find noticed the very interesting and humorous chapters on cruising after pirates, and the account of the discovery of the tomb of Francis Xavier. Japan may be termed a land of romance, and unlike other lands the romance has not been exhausted. Our only wish is that the book was fuller, especially in its accounts of the people. We have but glimmerings where we would have desired a brighter blaze. The book is written in a simple straightforward way, it has several good maps and numerous illustrations, and is of considerable literary merit. It is by no means devoid of humour, and is on the whole one of the most pleasing books of travel in foreign climes it has been our good fortune to meet with. We put it down with mingled pleasure and regret, pleasure and gratitude for what we have and regret that we have so little.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

[SUPPLIED TO THE "CHINA MAIL"]

(Per E. E. A. & C. Telegraph Co.'s Line.)

THE BI-METALLIC CONFERENCE.
LONDON, April 19.
England, India, and Canada send representatives to the Bi-Metallic Conference.

GERMANY TO COIN FIFTEEN MILLION SILVER MARKS.
LONDON, April 19.
Prince Bismarck proposes a coinage of 15,000,000 silver marks.

DEATH OF LORD BEACONSFIELD.
LONDON, April 19.
Obituary.—The Earl of Beaconsfield.

THE BI-METALLIC CONFERENCE.
LONDON, April 20.
The Conference has commenced its sittings.

England, France, Germany, the United States, Russia, Austria, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Belgium, Holland, Greece, Denmark, Sweden, and the Swiss Confederation are represented.

The French Minister of Finance was elected President, and advocated a Bi-Metallic Standard.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

The next FRENCH MAIL may be expected hereby the M. M. steamer *Anadyr*, on or before Sunday, the 23rd inst. She brings London dates to the 18th ult.

M.S. *Iron Duke* left to-day for Amoy and the northern ports.

We are informed by the Agents (Messrs. Jamson, Bell & Co.) that the S.S. *Academy*, from London, left Singapore yesterday (20th) for this port.

We are informed by the Superintendent of the Eastern Extension, Australasia and China Telegraph Company that the French mail steamer *Anadyr* passed Cape St. James 11 a.m. yesterday (20th), bound to Hongkong.

She will leave Singapore for Bangkok follows, viz. on Friday, the 22nd inst., 1 p.m., and on Saturday, the 23rd inst., 1 a.m.

It will be seen from our report that the annual Session for this month are now closed, except so far as sentencing the

prisoners who have been convicted is concerned. The Acting Chief Justice will sit for this duty on Saturday.

We note the arrival, yesterday, of the *London Castle*, Captain Marshall, from London. This steamship will probably be the only representative of the *Castle* line in the "Tea race" of this season from Hongkong, as the *Bothwell Castle*, the new boat of the line, will probably not arrive in time to compete with the steamers from Hongkong, but will probably land in Shanghai and Foochow. She is not as powerful a vessel as the *London Castle*, and even if she had arrived in time, could not compete with any chance of success with the *Gloucester* and the *London*.

We publish elsewhere a sketch of the career of the late Lord Beaconsfield, whose death was telegraphed yesterday afternoon. Benjamin Disraeli has passed into the land of silence at a time when his voice was greatly needed; but it is matter for thankfulness that he was spared to the country where he was in the thick of the fight in far more perilous times than the present. His loss will be irreparable to the Conservative Party; and whatever opinions may be entertained of his policy at home or abroad, no one can question that Disraeli, Lord Beaconsfield, was one of the most gifted and successful statesmen which this century has seen. The late Earl was, it is believed, in his 77th year; some say his 78th. Mr Gladstone is in his 72nd year.

With regard to our para. of last night regarding the sinking of the *Hochzug* it is suggested that we go perhaps rather far in saying that "there was a thick fog prevalent at the time, which had been lifting to some extent now and again." It might be more correct to say that there were during the evening floating about patches of fog of more or less density continually clearing away. The point may not be of much importance to an outsider; but taken in connection with what has been stated with regard to the respective rates at which the steamers were said to have been proceeding, the state of the weather as to clearness comes to have a very weighty bearing on some of the questions raised by this catastrophe. We endeavour to suspend our own judgment, and the public should suspend theirs as far as possible, until the enquiry takes place, and the whole of the facts, as they are to be elicited from both sides, are before us.

The Holy Week was celebrated also this year with the usual ceremonies, and the Church was crowded to excess, especially at the morning services, and we were glad to see that His Lordship Bishop Rainmond, who had been ill for some time, could perform the service on Maundy Thursday.—*Catholic Register*.

The area of the Sandwich Islands is officially stated as follows:—Hawaii, 2,600,000 acres; Maui, 400,000 acres; Oahu, 350,000 acres; Kauai, 350,000 acres; Molokai, 200,000 acres; Lanai, 100,000 acres; Niihau, 70,000 acres; Kahoolawe, 30,000 acres. The census at the end of 1878 showed a total population of 17,985, being 1,088 more than in 1872. The natives and half castes decreased from 51,531 in 1872 to 47,508 in 1878; but the foreigners increased from 5,366 to 10,477. In 1878 there were 1,276 Americans, 883 British, and 5,916 Chinese, the last increasing very rapidly. The exports and imports exceeded \$3,000,000 in value. The reciprocity treaty with the United States, which has largely increased our trade with the Islands, has had the effect of also increasing the British trade.

KING KALAKAUA AT THE PERSEVERANCE LODGE.

It will be remembered that on the evening of the 13th inst., His Majesty, King Kalakaua, of Hawaii, visited the Victoria Lodge of Freemasonry, No. 1,028 (W. Bro. E. C. Ray, Acting W. M.), and was then received and entertained with the honours due to his exalted rank and his high position in the craft. On that occasion, Col. C. H. Judd, the King's Chamberlain, was received into Masonry. At the Regular Meeting of the Perseverance Lodge, No. 1,165, E. C., held last night, His Majesty was again present, and Col. Judd, by special dispensation of the D. D. G. M., and the courteous permission of the Victoria Lodge, was passed, with two other entered apprentices, to the Second or Fellow Craft Degree. The D. D. G. M. Right Worshipful Bro. C. P. Chater and His Majesty were, on entering the Lodge, received with due honours; and then, on the call of the D. D. G. M., the King was duly saluted, and afterwards the D. D. G. M. according to ancient form. The dispensation having been read, the business of the evening was then gone through, the W. M., the D. D. G. M., Worshipful Bro. C. T. Chater and Worshipful Bro. Dennis taking part in the same, the S. W. delivering the lecture. The working of the Lodge was admirable from beginning to end, and the brethren and visitors were alike edified and instructed. Before the Lodge was closed,—

The Worshipful Master said: "Worshipful Sirs and Brethren,—In this advanced age, the universality of Freemasonry must be apparent to all, but I think the fact is more generally appreciated by the Craft itself; it is we, Brethren, who realize, who know before all others that its benefits are as equally extended to the Pauper as to the King. We are careful invariably to impress upon our candidates for Initiation that even Monarchs themselves have not hesitated to lay aside the Sceptre for the Trowl in order to join in our ceremonies. It is not so long ago that our Brethren at Home witnessed the remarkable spectacle of the Hair Apparent to the British

Throne kneeling at the foot of a subject to receive at his hands the distinguished honour of Installation as Grand Master of the Order. In this remote part of Her Majesty's dominions it is but rare indeed that the Master of a Lodge has an opportunity of bringing an example of this kind before the Brethren, and this is the first time in the annals of this Lodge that we have been honoured by the presence of a Royal Past Master. I think this is a fitting opportunity to avail ourselves of that rarely-used Bye Law, No. 12, and elect our illustrious guest of the evening an honorary member of this Lodge; and I may mention that His Majesty is not averse to this. I beg to move, Brethren,—That the name of our Right Worshipful Brother, His Majesty the King of Hawaii, be added to the roll of this, the Perseverance Lodge of Hongkong, No. 1,165, as an Honorary Member.

The Deputy District-Grand Master (Right Worshipful Brother C. P. Chater): It gives me great pleasure to second the motion.

The vote was then taken on the proposition in the manner usual amongst Masons; and the Royal Brother was declared duly and unanimously elected an Honorary Member of the Lodge.

The members of the Lodge rose as His Majesty replied:—Worshipful Master, Officers and Brethren of Lodge "Perseverance."—I thank you very much for this high honour and privilege that you have allotted me to-night in proposing me as an Honorary Member of the "Perseverance" Lodge. It is a great pleasure to me to accept your kind proposition; though unexpected, I am willing to accept the privilege you tender me. I have felt very much impressed by, and feel very much pleased to see, the progressiveness of Freemasonry in this part of the world; and the proposition which has been made, and which you have been kind enough to approve to-night, will only add another link to the kind feeling and good-will you have shown me during my visit to Hongkong. I assure you, gentlemen and brethren, that when my travels are ended and my tour round the world completed, when I return to my native home, I shall carry with me the brightest remembrance of the kindness that you have all shown me during my visit here. Again, I thank you for your kindness and for the honour you have done me.

The speech of His Majesty was applauded with a warmth seldom shown in the dignified quiet of a Masonic Lodge.

The Lodge was shortly after closed, and the Brethren adjourned to the Dining Hall, where the King's health was heartily drunk, and on the Royal party leaving three cheers were vociferously given first for the King and then for Col. Judd. Thereafter, three ringing cheers were given for the Deputy District Grand Master, Worshipful Brother C. P. Chater, and the proceedings terminated.

The following were the presiding Officers of the Lodge:—
Wor. Bro. John A. Mosely, ... W. M.
Wor. Bro. Wm. Danby, ... S. W.
Wor. Bro. Ph. B. C. Ayres, ... J. W.
Wor. Bro. The Rev. C. G. Booth, ... Chaplain.
Wor. Bro. J. R. Rose, ... Treasurer.
Wor. Bro. J. L. de S. Alvey, ... S. D. Acft.
Wor. Bro. E. R. George, ... J. D.
Wor. Bro. M. B. Blennerhassett, D. C.
Wor. Bro. A. N. E. Judah, ... Steward.
Wor. Bro. John S. Brewer, ... Act. Orgt.
Wor. Bro. F. G. Dittmar, ... Act. T. G.
Wor. Bro. J. R. Grubbe, ... Act. Tyler.

The following Past Masters supported the Presiding W. M. on the Dais:—W. M. Deane; H. G. James; E. C. Ray; J. T. Chater; H. L. Dennis; Hon. M. S. Tonnochy; L. Mallory; Dr. Wm. Young; D. N. Saklatvala; Dr. W. Stanley Adams; Charles M. Jessop; W. H. Addiscott; C. W. Duggan; and J. Keating.

The following Brethren, members and visitors were present:—
Bros.—Lt. Colonel A. D. Geddes; Dr. R. Hungerford; Hon. B. P. Ryrie; Lt. Wm. Windrum; Lt. J. L. Armitage; James Brewster; W. H. R. Mossop; J. S. Moses; J. James; J. P. da Costa; Alf. Woolley; Hugh McCullum; A. S. Colen; Francis A. Hazeldan; F. Grobelen; A. F. de Remedios; M. E. Sassoon; H. Matchitt; Henry Axworthy; John Allington; Rich. Bulley; Arthurson Seth; Robt. Smith; Jas. Armstrong; John Phillips; S. A. Nathan; S. E. Ezra; D. Spencer Fox; D. M. Taylor; A. Hazlett; E. Beart; Dr. J. Murray; John Ogston; T. Hetherington; Thomas Grey; H. Davidson; A. Young; W. H. Ray; H. A. Jerome; Wm. Schmidt; S. Comben; J. H. Windrum; J. Beattie; G. J. Laurie; C. Partington; T. Warren; R. Dipple; J. Cleaver; C. Wassenius; A. Balfour; C. J. Baker; W. Watts; G. Bayne; L. Kirchmann; J. Christie; D. S. Heysman; J. W. Croker, and J. R. White.

DEPARTURE OF THE KING.

To-day at 3.30 His Majesty King Kalakaua left Hongkong, after a stay of nine days, during which time he has gained a high character amongst those who have been intimately associated with him, and been the recipient of due honour on all sides without any approach to fulsome, and has enjoyed and been much benefited by his stay. His Majesty worked hard and travelled incessantly on his stay in the north, and his time here has been devoted to some considerable extent to rest and to the putting in form, with the aid of those by whom he is accompanied, the results, so far as they can at the present moment be formulated, of his enquiries in China as to the field of labour open for his kingdom,

in the teeming millions of the Flowery Land. This concerns what may be termed the main object of his tour. Another object His Majesty had in view in undertaking this extensive trip, and one in which his subjects and his chief advisers are entirely sympathised with him as in the more exclusively political one, was that of re-establishing his health, which had not been for some time of the best, threatening indeed at times to break down. This end, we are glad to know, has been very fairly accomplished; the King is in very much better condition, heavier, healthier and in improved spirits, as compared with the date when he set forth on his travels; and he now enters on his short tour through Siam, the Straits Settlements, India and Ceylon with every chance of not feeling to any considerable extent the fatigue of travelling in these climates even at the present advanced season. Without betraying any State secret, we may say that we have every reason to believe that neither the King nor his Minister of Immigration are to any appreciable degree impressed with the Chinese as a race which ought as a matter of public policy to be encouraged to come to the Island, to fill the gap between the number of people the Kingdom maintains now and the number it is capable of maintaining. The requirements of the island are peculiar; not only is there a labour supply called for to a certain extent by the planters, but a large increment of settlers, who will bring the places their home, men who will make their wives and families with them, or establish permanent homes in the Kingdom. And it is such a race or people which it is so difficult to get, and which there must be so much care exercised in choosing. The problem is not one that will be solved to-day or to-morrow, and it will not be decided without the most carefully-weighed reports from the Commissioner and the gravest deliberation on the part of His Majesty's responsible advisers.

His Majesty proceeds from this port to Bangkok, and thence to India and Ceylon, and so on, back to his own Kingdom by way of France, England and America. He carries with him from all who have had the pleasure of meeting him here publicly or privately, the heartiest good wishes for himself, his Queen and his country. Col. Judd, the King's Chamberlain, and His Excellency W. N. Armstrong, Commissioner of Emigration, have made themselves highly popular and well liked during their stay in our midst, and the farewell and hearty good wishes tendered them to-day by their many friends were profuse and hearty. The whole party will reach home with a largely extended knowledge and experience of the world's affairs, which we have no doubt will be fully utilized for the country's good.

The arrangements for the embarkation of the King, and the appropriate and graceful honours paid to His Majesty on his departure were carried out with much smoothness and success; and the very large attendance of the general public which gathered on the occasion, even allowing something for the mere curiosity which brought out not a few, may be taken as manifesting a respectful and satisfactory public feeling of regard towards our Royal visitor. A guard of honour (100 men) of the 27th Infantry, under the command of Capt. Bayly, Lieut. Thompson and Lieut. Goodrich, being also present, was drawn up on the Murray Pier shortly after three o'clock. With the guard of honour were carried the Royal colours in honour of the King. The road from the wharf to Queen's Road was lined with European Constables; Captain Deane, Deputy Superintendent Hospital, and Chief Inspector Grey being also on the ground. The whole of the road from Queen's Road to Government House was lined with Sikhs and Chinese Constables. The King, accompanied by H. E. the Governor, H. E. General Donovan, the General's A.D.C., the Governor's Acting Private Secretary, arrived at 3.30 precisely; and His Majesty was very heartily received by the large body of gentlemen assembled. All rendered due courtesy to the King, who in his turn repeatedly and gracefully bowed and acknowledged the marks of respect shown him. There were present the various Consuls,—F. Bulkeley Johnson, Esq., Consul General for Hawaii; J. Loureiro, Esq., Consul General for Portugal; A. Romano, Esq., Brazilian Consul; Taro Ando, Esq., Consul for Japan; W. Reimers, Esq., Consul for Russia; and others. Mr. Loureiro, Mr. Romano and Mr. Taro Ando were their official suits. There were, amongst those present whom we noticed,—the Hon. F. Stewart, Acting Colonial Secretary; Hon. E. L. O'Malley, Attorney General; Hon. M. S. Tonnochy, Acting Treasurer; Hon. P. Ryrie; Hon. Ng Choy; Col. Hall; Col. Geddes, Bishop Rainmond; T. Jackson, Esq., Rev. W. Jennings, Dr. Ayres, Mr. P. Rose Smith, Mr. E. R. Bellio, Mr. W. Danby, Mr. N. J. Ede, Mr. E. Sharp, Mr. J. Gerrard, Rev. Dr. Chalmers, Mr. A. Falconer, and a host of others. There were several hundred of Europeans present and a large concourse of Chinese. On the King stepping on the Wharf the Guard of honour presented arms, and on the Launch moving off a salute of 21 guns was fired from the *Victor Emmanuel*, and another from the *Shore Battery*. His Majesty was accompanied on board the S.S. *Killary*, by which he proceeds to Bangkok, by the Governor, the General, the Consuls, &c., who returned in a few minutes. The *Killary* steamed out of the harbour shortly afterwards.

THE LATE EARL OF BEACONSFIELD.

We take the following from a late edition of *Chambers's Encyclopedia*, as to the eminent Statesman whose death is telegraphed to us by Reuter:—

Disraeli, Benjamin, Earl of Beaconsfield, author and statesman, eldest son of the preceding Isaac Disraeli, D.C.L., author of *The Curious Impass*, was born in London 1805; he received a private education, which was carefully superintended by his father. At the age when most other young men who rise to political distinction are sent to a university, he was articled to a solicitor, with a view of qualifying him for a situation in a government office, which had been obtained for him by his father. The drudgery of a lawyer's office being distasteful to him, he contributed to a Tory journal, the *Representative*, which came to an untimely end. In 1837, he published his novel *Vivian Grey*, which was succeeded at intervals by other brilliant works of fiction, including *The Young Duke*, *Contarini Fleming*, *The Wondrous Tale of Alroy*, and *Henrietta Temple*. He also wrote *The Rise of Iskander*, a *Translation of the British Constitution*, and *The Revolutionary Epic*. After visiting Italy, Greece, Turkey, and Syria, he returned to England, to find the country involved in the Reform Bill agitation. His sympathies were now to have inclined to Radicalism in politics; and having obtained recommendations from Mr. Hume and Mr. O'Connell, he presented himself in 1832 to the electors of Weymouth, but was defeated. At the general election in 1835, he met with no better success. In April in the same year, he contested Taunton on Conservative principles, but again without success. In 1837, his desire for a political career being unabated, he contested Maidstone in the Conservative interest along with Mr. Wyndham Lewis. He was elected, and at the age of 32 took his seat in the House of Commons. His maiden speech, which was in a high-flown style, and delivered with extravagant gestures, excited the laughter of the House of Commons. He was so much disgusted, that he stopped short abruptly, but without withdrawing, the remarkable prophecy: "I shall sit down now, but the time will come when you will hear me." In 1838, Mr. W. Lewis died, and in the following year D. married the widow of his late colleague. He then carefully studied the style of successful parliamentary orators, making for speeches. It was not till 1849 that he began to attract notice, and not long afterwards he gained the ear of the House as the leader of the Young England party. After entering parliament, D. wrote several novels—*Coningsby* (1844), *Sybil* (1845), *Tancred* (1847), in which the principles of Young England are most ingeniously blended with theories about the intellectual supremacy of the Jews, inaccurate scientific notions, and misconceptions of English social life. At the general election in 1851, he obtained a large vote, and he took his seat in the House of Commons. He then became the organ of the disunionist with which the landed aristocracy and country gentry regarded Sir Robert Peel's relaxations of the system of protection to native industry. His brilliant invective and polished sarcasm maintained the prestige of the Conservative Union, and he was followed by the claims of hope and confidence. On the death of Lord George Bentinck in 1848, D. succeeded to the leadership of the Protectionist party in the Commons. He bore generous testimony to the political consistency and private worth of his predecessor in his Lord George Bentinck's obituary notice. In 1852, the Earl of Derby, having undertaken the construction of a cabinet, offered him the post of Chancellor of the Exchequer. It was the first time a brilliant novelist had ever figured as the finance minister of a great commercial state, and it argues well for the versatility of his genius that he emerged with honour and credit from the ordeal. His second budget, in 1853, failed, however, to find acceptance with the House of Commons, and the government being ousted upon it, the Derby cabinet ceased to exist. D. resumed the leadership of the opposition, from which he was again summoned in 1858, to fill the post of Chancellor of the Exchequer in the second administration of Lord Derby. In 1859, he introduced a measure of parliamentary reform, which he carried through, and was followed by the resignation of the government. For seven years the Liberals remained in power, and Mr. Disraeli, in opposition, displayed talents as a debater, and a spirit and persistence under defeat, which won for him the admiration of his opponents. When Lord Derby returned to power in July 1868, D. again returned to the post of Chancellor of the Exchequer. It was he chiefly who induced the Conservative party to pass the Reform Bill of 1867, his argument being, that the working-class householders are more Conservative than those to whom the franchise had been previously extended. In February 1868, D. succeeded Lord Derby as premier, but, in the face of a hostile majority, he resigned in the following December. On this occasion, Mrs. Disraeli, in acknowledgment of her husband's political services, was raised to the peerage of the United Kingdom as Viscountess Beaconsfield. While out of office in 1870, D. published another novel, *Lothair*, marked by most of the merits and defects of those which preceded it. It had an immense circulation both in England and abroad. In 1873, the popularity of Mr. Gladstone rapidly subsided, and the new election of 1874 giving the Conservatives a large majority, D. returned to power as prime-minister. In 1876 D. had ceased to entertain the scruples which in 1870 had led him to decline accepting a peerage for himself, and at the first session of parliament in 1877 he took his seat in the upper house as Earl of Beaconsfield. He is L.L.D. of Edinburgh, D.C.L. of Oxford, and has twice been Lord Rector of Glasgow University.

The medical evidence went to prove that deceased had died from congestion of the brain, caused by a blow, but whether from a stick or the prisoner's head, he said. Deceased was a rather delicate man, over 50 years of age, and on examination it was found that his heart was flabby and that might have accelerated death. In his defence the prisoner Mr. Francis held that there was not a tithe of evidence against the prisoner as regards the charge of manslaughter. It was pointed out, however, that he had been seen by the other two men, who had been received a blow, but it had apparently done him no great harm, as he went about his work as usual afterwards, and as regards what occurred at the second meeting between the prisoner and deceased, no one knew what had occurred, but the prisoner himself, he stated that the deceased, Fung Fuk Yau, had struck him, or was about to strike him with a stick, which was found close beside him afterwards, and in self-defence he struck him with his hand. This, the learned Counsel held, was perfectly justifiable; the fact that the man died might be regarded as an accident, and not the consequence which might have been anticipated from a blow with the fist. But the prisoner, when he went back to the boat-house did not go back with any revengeful or malicious intention against deceased; he simply went to take him the books for which he had asked. The only evidence which could connect the death of Fung Fuk Yau with the prisoner, he submitted, was the prisoner's own statement, and that that was to be believed, he was justified in striking the blow in self-defence.

His Lordship then summed up and addressed the Jury on the points of law bearing upon the case; and the Jury, after retiring for a short time, returned a verdict of "not guilty" by a majority of five to two. The Sessions were then adjourned till Saturday next, at 10 o'clock, when the prisoners who have been convicted at the present Sessions will be sentenced.

THE ANTI-OPHISM SOCIETY has had another meeting, and is making arrangements for extending its operations, also to make an appeal to the general public to assist them in their efforts to check the spread of the vice among the Chinese population, and to furnish the English Anti-Ophism Societies with some of the facts about this great question. We have had one of the largest and most influential meetings which it has been our pleasure to witness in this port. The occasion was the presentation of a testimonial to S. P. Barrow, the Chinese Vice Consul, for his services to the cause of the United States of America. The community were glad of the opportunity of showing their appreciation of his professional skill and personal worth. Few, however, had immediate friends had any adequate conception of the magnitude and importance of the work which he has been doing amongst them. The surprising fact that about 20,000 natives a year have sought his aid, speaks volumes for the Doctor's professional reputation, and anyone who has visited his hospital or dispensary would be satisfied that his work was not done in a perfunctory manner. The natives have shown their gratitude by buying him presents varying in form from milk-cows to carved ornaments.

Police Intelligence.
(Before the Hon. M. S. Tonnochy, Acting Police Magistrate.)
Thursday, April 21.

OBSTRUCTIONISTS.
A number of hawkers appeared on summonses charging them with obstructing the pathways in the Queen's Road and elsewhere by having baskets and other obstructions on the roadway, and were fined from 25 cents to \$2.

UNLAWFUL POSSESSION OF A CLOCK.
In Assan, 38, hawker, and three others, appeared on remand from the 14th inst., charged with the unlawful possession of a clock, on the 6th inst., at 10 o'clock. Some further evidence was produced against the first and fourth prisoners, and they were fined \$5 each, with the alternative of one month's imprisonment with hard labour. Second and third defendants were discharged.

DAMAGING A 'RICKSHA, AND ATTEMPTING TO RESCUE PRISONER.
Nikafai Clay, 24, and Yan Peratan, 24, seamen of the Russian iron-clad *Afrida*, were charged with attempting to damage a ricksha on the 20th inst., and the second defendant with attempting to rescue a prisoner from the custody of the Police. From the evidence it appeared that the two defendants engaged a ricksha for 20 cents to take them to the Cross Roads. They went into a public house, and on coming out refused to pay the fare, and first defendant broke the shaft of the ricksha with his fist. When given in charge of P. O. McDougall by the coolie, the second defendant tried to rescue Clay from the constable, and was assisted by some twenty other Russian seamen, and the rescue would probably have been successful but for the assistance rendered by the Police by some British seamen. First defendant was fined 10 cents, and ordered to pay \$1.10 to the ricksha coolie; second defendant was fined \$2 for attempting a rescue, and to pay 10 cents to the coolie for hire, in default five days' imprisonment.

CHARGE OF MURDER.—PRISONER ACQUITTED.
Kwok Ahing, was charged by the Attorney General with feloniously and with malice aforethought killing and murdering one Fung Fuk Yau.
Mr. Francis, instructed by Messrs. Dennis and Mossop, defended the prisoner, who pleaded not guilty.
A jury empanelled consisting of the following gentlemen:—Messrs. R. Radokser, A. Levy, A. de Britto, K. McR. Ross, H. Henke, George Allen and A. O'D. Gourdin.
The evidence in this case has been fully made known in the reports of the Inquest on the deceased at the Government Civil Hospital and the examination of the prisoner at the Police Court. The facts were briefly as follows: The prisoner is a fireman employed at the China Sugar Refinery Co.'s works at East Point, and the deceased was a boatman in the employ of the marine of the Redtory. On the morning of the 2nd inst. four boatmen and two boys employed at the Sugar Refinery were getting their breakfast in the boatman's house, in the premises of the Company, when the prisoner entered the boat-house with two papers in his hand to show to the

SUPREME COURT.

IN CRIMINAL SESSIONS.
(Before His Honour F. Snowden, Esq., Acting Chief Justice.)
Thursday, April 21.

LABOURER FROM THE PRISON.
Wong A Sik, 27, boat-builder, was charged with stealing two silver hair-pins from the person of Chan A-I, a married woman, on the 20th inst. Complainant was walking in Gago Street about 8 p.m. yesterday, when prisoner came up behind and snatched two hair-pins, worth \$2.50 from her hand. She turned round and called out "snatch things," and the prisoner was brought to her by a constable. Witness could not say if prisoner was the man who snatched the hair-pins. Prisoner was sent running from the complainant by P. O. 619, who heard the woman cry out, and who saw only man running at the time, and the constable stopped him. Defendant had been known by P. O. 193 for some time as a companion of thieves. He was sentenced to three months' imprisonment with hard labour.

PUBLIC GAMBLING.
Lai Kwong, 50, painter, Ho Awa, 37, coolie, and Ip Aying, 30, trader, were charged with public gambling at No. 70, Market Street, on the 21st inst.
From the evidence of Inspector Perry and two informants, the first and second defendants were convicted of keeping a

lottery establishment, and were fined \$75 each, in default to be imprisoned for three months with hard labour. Third defendant was ordered to find two sureties of \$10 each to be of good behaviour for one month, in default to be committed for seven days.

China.
SHANGHAI.
(N. C. D. News.)
The duties of the foreign Assessors at the Mixed Court have often been the subject of controversy, but we do not remember an occasion on which they were very clearly defined by one of the Assessors themselves. In the "Commercial Reports for His Majesty's Consuls in China, for 1870," which have recently arrived from England, Mr. C. F. R. Allen, in reviewing his work at the Court, makes the following statement:—"I am not sure that every British subject in Shanghai realises the position of an Assessor in the Mixed Court, or understands that an Assessor's duty is to watch a case in a quasi-diplomatic capacity, and to see that no injustice is done to the national. I have known one or two plaintiffs who have presented petitions to the Court through me, and have afterwards been inclined to look upon me as their advocate, unpaid it is true, but nevertheless to be guided by their wishes, and to act in the matter as if I were their employer. One of these individuals wrote a short time ago to Mr. Davenport, complaining that it seemed to him very extraordinary that his time should be consumed in writing long letters to prove to Mr. Allen that he is not making an unjust claim. Another gentleman who has been sued in His Majesty's Supreme Court by a Chinese subject, whom he accused of having wronged him in the Mixed Court, or understood that an Assessor's duty is to watch a case in a quasi-diplomatic capacity, and to see that no injustice is done to the national. I have known one or two plaintiffs who have presented petitions to the Court through me, and have afterwards been inclined to look upon me as their advocate, unpaid it is true, but nevertheless to be guided by their wishes, and to act in the matter as if I were their employer. 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Intimations.

THE CHINA REVIEW.

THE widely-expressed regret at the discontinuance of *Notes & Queries* on China and Japan, has induced the publishers of this journal to issue a publication similar in object and style, but slightly modified in certain details.

The *China Review*, or *Notes and Queries on the Far East*, is issued at intervals of two months, each number containing about 60 octavo pages, occasionally illustrated with lithographs, photographs, woodcuts, &c., should the papers published demand, and the circulation justify, such extra matter.

The subscription is fixed at \$6.50 postage paid per annum, payable by non-residents in Hongkong half-yearly in advance.

The publication includes papers original and selected upon the Arts and Sciences, Ethnology, Folklore, Geography, History, Literature, Mythology, Manners and Customs, Natural History, Religion, &c., &c., of China, Japan, Mongolia, Tibet, the Eastern Archipelago and the "Far East" generally. A more detailed list of subjects upon which contributions are especially invited is incorporated with each number. Original contributions in Chinese, Latin, French, German, Spanish, Italian or Portuguese, are admissible. Endeavours are made to present a résumé in each number of the contents of the most recent work bearing on Chinese matters. Great attention is also paid to the Review department.

Notes and Replies are classified together as "Notes" (head references being given, when furnished, to previous *Notes & Queries*), as are also questions which though asking for information, furnish new or unpublished details concerning the matter in hand. It is desirable to make the *Queries* proper as brief and as much to the point as possible.

The *China Review* for July and August, 1876, is at hand. It says that forty-two essays were sent in to compete for the best paper on the advantages of Christianity for the development of a State. All our learned societies should subscribe to this scholarly and entertaining Review. It is a sorry sight, however, to find that the *China Review* is so generally neglected. The *China Review* is a valuable work in the hands of the Review department.

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Visitors' Column.

We have instituted as an experiment a Visitors' Column, which we trust will prove successful, and be found useful. To it will be relegated from time to time such items of information, lists, tables and other intelligence as is considered likely to prove valuable to persons passing through the City, and in connection with which we have opened a SELECT HOTEL AND BUSINESS DIRECTORY, applications for enrolment into which we are now ready to receive.

List of Public Buildings.

Government House, North of Public Gardens.
City Hall, Library (8,000 volumes) and Museum.—Free.
Public Gardens, a beautifully picturesque retreat and of great interest.

The Clock Tower, Queen's Road Central, in a line with Pedder's Wharf.
General Post Office, Hongkong Club, German Club, Supreme Court, &c., within a stone's throw.

Lusitano Club and Library, Shelley St.
Government Offices, the Secretariat, &c., near the Public Gardens.

St. John's Cathedral (Anglican), above the Parade Ground.
Roman Catholic Cathedral, Wellington Street.

Union Church, Elgin Street.
St. Peter's Seamen's Church, West Point.
St. Joseph's (R.C.) Church, Garden Road, near Kennedy Road.

Temperance Hall, specially adapted for sea-faring men, Queen's Road East.
Sailors' Home, West Point.

E. E. A. and China Telegraph Co., and the Great Northern Telegraph Co., Marine House, Queen's Road.
Masonic Hall, Zetland Street.

Victoria Recreation Club—Bath-house and Boat-house, &c.—Praya, beyond the Cricket Ground, beside the City Hall.

The Barracks and Naval and Military Store Departments lie to the eastward, and cover a large area.

Stores, Books, &c.

General Outfitter, Hosier, Tailor, &c.—T. N. DUNCAN, 45 and 47, Queen's Road, by special appointment to H.E. the Governor.

Chironometers, Watches, Jewellery, Maps and Charts.—G. FALCONER & CO., Queen's Road Central.

American and English Stores, Books, and specially selected Cigars.—MAC-LEWEN, FRICKEL & CO.

Guns, Rifles, Pistols, Ammunition, and Sportsman's Requisites of all descriptions.—Wm. SCHMIDT & CO., Gun-makers, Eastern House of Beaconsfield Arcade.

Chair and Boat Hire.

LEGALISED TARIFF OF FARES FOR CHAIRS, CHAIR BEARERS, AND BOATS, IN THE COLONY OF HONGKONG.

Chairs and Ordinary Pullaway Boats.
Half hour, 10 cts. 1 Hour, 20 cts.
Three hours, 50 cts. Six hours, 70 cts.
Day (from 6 to 6), One Dollar.

To VICTORIA PEAK.
Single Trip.
Four Coolies, ... \$1.00
Three Coolies, ... 0.85
Two Coolies, ... 0.70

Return (direct or by Pok-foe-lum).
Four Coolies, ... \$1.50
Three Coolies, ... 1.10
Two Coolies, ... 0.90

To VICTORIA GAP (TO LEVEL OF UMBRELLA SEAT).
Single Trip.
Four Coolies, ... \$0.60
Three Coolies, ... 0.50
Two Coolies, ... 0.40

Return (direct or by Pok-foe-lum).
Four Coolies, ... \$1.00
Three Coolies, ... 0.85
Two Coolies, ... 0.70

The Return Fare embraces a trip of not more than three hours.
For every hour or part of an hour above three hours, each Coolie will be entitled to an additional payment of 5 cents.

Day Trip Peak, ... \$0.75 each Coolie, (12 hours) ... \$0.60 each Coolie.

Licensed Beavers (each).
Hour, ... 10 cents.
Half day, ... 35 cents.
Day, ... 50 cents.

BOAT AND COOLIE HIRE.
1st Class Cargo Boat of 8 or 900 plants, per Day, ... \$3.50
2nd Class Cargo Boat of 8 or 900 plants, per Day, ... 2.00
3rd Class Cargo Boat of 800 plants, per Day, ... 1.50
4th Class Cargo Boat of 800 plants, per Day, ... 1.00
5th Class Cargo Boat of 800 plants, per Day, ... 0.50

Sampans.
or Pullaway Boats, per Day, ... \$1.00
One Hour, ... 30
Half an Hour, ... 10
After 6 P.M., ... 10 cents extra.

Nothing in this Scale prevents private agreements.

Scale of Hire for Street Coolies.
One Day, ... 25 cents.
Half Day, ... 20
Three Hours, ... 12
One Hour, ... 8
Half Hour, ... 5

Nothing in the above Scale to affect private agreements.

Hongkong Rates of Postage.

(Revised December 1st, 1880.)

In the following Statements and Tables the Rates are given in cents, and are, for Letters, per half ounce, for Books and Patterns, per two ounces.

Newspapers over four ounces in weight are charged as double, triple, &c., as the character of an actual or personal correspondence, such as invoices, deeds, copied music, &c. The charge on them is the same as for books, but, whatever the weight of a packet containing any partially written paper, it will not be charged less than 5 cents.

The sender of any Registered Article may accompany it with a Return Receipt on paying an extra fee of 5 cents.

The limit of weight for Books and Commercial Papers to Foreign Post Offices is 4 lbs. Patterns for such offices are limited to 8 ounces, and must not exceed these dimensions: 8 inches by 4 inches by 2 inches.

Commercial Papers signify such papers as, though Written by Hand, do not bear the character of an actual or personal correspondence, such as invoices, deeds, copied music, &c. The charge on them is the same as for books, but, whatever the weight of a packet containing any partially written paper, it will not be charged less than 5 cents.

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Local Parcel Post.

1. Small Parcels may be sent by Post between any of the Post Offices in China or Japan, as well as to Macao, Peking, Singapore, Penang, and Malacca. They must not exceed the following dimensions, 2 feet long, 1 foot broad, 1 foot deep, nor weigh more than 15 lbs. The postage is 20 cents per lb., which includes Registration except to Japan, to which country parcels are forwarded at Book Rates. Registered parcels are forwarded at Book Rates, but are not subject to the special regulations which apply to parcels sent by the Parcel Post.

2. The following cannot be transmitted: Parcels insufficiently packed or protected, or liable to be crushed (as sandboxes, &c.) Glass, Liquids, Explosive Substances, Matches, Indigo, Pyrethrum, Ice, Meat, Fish, Game, Fruit, Vegetables, or whatever is dangerous to the Mails, or likely to become offensive or injurious in transit.

3. Parcels will as a general rule be forwarded by Private Ship, not by Contract Mail Packet. The Post Office reserves the right of selecting the opportunity for transmission, and of delaying delivery in case the number of parcels is such as to retard other correspondence. No responsibility is accepted with regard to any parcel, but the system of Registration will secure the sender against any but a very remote probability of loss.

4. The public are cautioned not to confound these facilities with a Parcel Post to Europe, &c., which does not exist.

It is necessary that the following rules be strictly observed.

1. No Letter or Packet, whether to be registered or unregistered, can be received for Postage until it is prepared to make good the contents of articles, or anything that, as a general rule, is liable to Customs duties.

2. This Regulation prohibits the sending of Patterns of durable articles, unless the quantity sent be so small as to make the sample of no value.

3. The limits of weight allowed are as follows:—Books and Papers—to British Office, 5 lbs.; to the Continent, &c., 4 lbs. Patterns—to British Office, 5 lbs. If without intrinsic value; to the Continent, &c., 8 oz.

Indemnity for the Loss of a Registered Letter.

The Post Office is not legally responsible for the safe delivery of Registered correspondence, but it is prepared to make good the contents of articles, or anything that, as a general rule, is liable to Customs duties.

1. That the sender duly observed all the conditions of Registration require.

2. That the letter was securely enclosed in a reasonably strong envelope.

3. That application was made to the Postmaster General of Hongkong immediately the loss was discovered, and the envelope being invariably forwarded with such application unless it also is lost.

4. That the Postmaster General is satisfied that the loss occurred while the correspondence was in the custody of the British Postal administration in China, that it was not caused by any fault on the part of the sender, by destruction by fire, or shipwreck, nor by the dishonesty or negligence of any person not in the employment of the Hongkong Post Office.

5. No compensation can be paid for damage to fragile articles, such as porcelain, glass, &c., or for the loss of books, &c., which reach their destination, although in a broken or deteriorated condition.

Money Order Regulations.

1. Money Orders are exchanged with the United Kingdom, New South Wales, Queensland, South Australia, and Western Australia, the Straits Settlements, and Port Darwin, and (except at Shanghai) with Australia, and (except at Hongkong) with the Japanese Empire. Hongkong also issues orders on Shanghai, and vice versa.

2. Small sums may be remitted between the other Ports by means of Postage Stamps, subject to a charge of one per cent. for cashing them.

3. Many Money Orders are supplied to residents at the smaller Ports in this way. An application for an order is filled up, and is enclosed with a stamped, directed, and uncancelled stamp to the Postmaster at the nearest issuing office. The application must be accompanied with the full amount (including commission) in cheque, postage stamps, or other equivalent of cash, and a little margin should be left for variation of exchange. The Postmaster issues the order, sends it on in the envelope, and returns the change, if any, by first opportunity, with a receipt for the letter, if it were to be registered, as it always should be. Care should be taken to send these applications in time, as the Money Order Offices close some hours before the departure of the mails.

4. No order must exceed £10, or \$50, or exceed any fraction of a penny, nor will more than two such orders be issued to the same person, in favour of the same payee, by the same mail. Orders will be drawn at the current rate of the day and paid at the rate of the day when the advice arrives.

The commission is as follows:—Orders on the United Kingdom. Up to £2, ... 18 cents. " £2 to £5, ... 25 " " £5 to £10, ... 35 " " £10 to £20, ... 45 " " £20 to £50, ... 55 " " £50 to £100, ... 65 " " £100 to £250, ... 75 " " £250 to £500, ... 85 " " £500 to £1,000, ... 95 " " £1,000 to £2,500, ... 105 " " £2,500 to £5,000, ... 115 " " £5,000 to £10,000, ... 125 " " £10,000 to £25,000, ... 135 " " £25,000 to £50,000, ... 145 " " £50,000 to £100,000, ... 155 " " £100,000 to £250,000, ... 165 " " £250,000 to £500,000, ... 175 " " £500,000 to £1,000,000, ... 185 " " £1,000,000 to £2,500,000, ... 195 " " £2,500,000 to £5,000,000, ... 205 " " £5,000,000 to £10,000,000, ... 215 " " £10,000,000 to £25,000,000, ... 225 " " £25,000,000 to £50,000,000, ... 235 " " £50,000,000 to £100,000,000, ... 245 " " £100,000,000 to £250,000,000, ... 255 " " £250,000,000 to £500,000,000, ... 265 " " £500,000,000 to £1,000,000,000, ... 275 " " £1,000,000,000 to £2,500,000,000, ... 285 " " £2,500,000,000 to £5,000,000,000, ... 295 " " £5,000,000,000 to £10,000,000,000, ... 305 " " £10,000,000,000 to £25,000,000,000, ... 315 " " £25,000,000,000 to £50,000,000,000, ... 325 " " £50,000,000,000 to £100,000,000,000, ... 335 " " £100,000,000,000 to £250,000,000,000, ... 345 " " £250,000,000,000 to £500,000,000,000, ... 355 " " £500,000,000,000 to £1,000,000,000,000, ... 365 " " £1,000,000,000,000 to £2,500,000,000,000, ... 375 " " £2,500,000,000,000 to £5,000,000,000,000, ... 385 " " £5,000,000,000,000 to £10,000,000,000,000, ... 395 " " £10,000,000,000,000 to £25,000,000,000,000, ... 405 " " £25,000,000,000,000 to £50,000,000,000,000, ... 415 " " £50,000,000,000,000 to £100,000,000,000,000, ... 425 " " £100,000,000,000,000 to £250,000,000,000,000, ... 435 " " £250,000,000,000,000 to £500,000,000,000,000, ... 445 " " £500,000,000,000,000 to £1,000,000,000,000,000, ... 455 " " £1,000,000,000,000,000 to £2,500,000,000,000,000, ... 465 " " £2,500,000,000,000,000 to £5,000,000,000,000,000, ... 475 " " £5,000,000,000,000,000 to £10,000,000,000,000,000, ... 485 " " £10,000,000,000,000,000 to £25,000,000,000,000,000, ... 495 " " £25,000,000,000,000,000 to £50,000,000,000,000,000, ... 505 " " £50,000,000,000,000,000 to £100,000,000,000,000,000, ... 515 " " £100,000,000,000,000,000 to £250,000,000,000,000,000, ... 525 " " £250,000,000,000,000,000 to £500,000,000,000,000,000, ... 535 " " £500,000,000,000,000,000 to £1,000,000,000,000,000,000, ... 545 " " £1,000,000,000,000,000,000 to £2,500,000,000,000,000,000, ... 555 " " £2,500,000,000,000,000,000 to £5,000,000,000,000,000,000, ... 565 " " £5,000,000,000,000,000,000 to £10,000,000,000,000,000,000, ... 575 " " £10,000,000,000,000,000,000 to £25,000,000,000,000,000,000, ... 585 " " £25,000,000,000,000,000,000 to £50,000,000,000,000,000,000, ... 595 " " £50,000,000,000,000,000,000 to £100,000,000,000,000,000,000, ... 605 " " £100,000,000,000,000,000,000 to £250,000,000,000,000,000,000, ... 615 " " £250,000,000,000,000,000,000 to £500,000,000,000,000,000,000, ... 625 " " £500,00